

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶: F42B 5/24, B21K 21/06, B22F 1/04	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/08063 (43) International Publication Date: 18 February 1999 (18.02.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/15735 (22) International Filing Date: 31 July 1998 (31.07.98) (30) Priority Data: 08/908,880 8 August 1997 (08.08.97) US (71) Applicant: REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, INC. [US/US]; 870 Remington Drive, P.O. Box 700, Madison, NC 27025-0700 (US). (72) Inventor: STONE, Jeffrey, W.; 239 Oakwood Drive, Eliza- bethtown, KY 42701 (US). (74) Agent: HUNTLEY, Donald, W.; Huntley & Associates, 1105 North Market Street, P.O. Box 948, Wilmington, DE 19899-0948 (US).		(81) Designated States: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, IL, KR, NO, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: FRANGIBLE POWDERED IRON PROJECTILES (57) Abstract A frangible projectile comprising cold compacted powdered iron and a method for manufacturing is disclosed. The projectile is useful for target and training applications.		

FRANGIBLE POWDERED IRON PROJECTILES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to a frangible projectile comprising cold compacted iron particles and, more specifically, to a frangible bullet for use in target and training applications.

There is a need for training ammunition that can reduce or eliminate the risk of ricochet. Frangible ammunition, which breaks into small pieces upon impact, has been used in the past to meet these needs. A frangible projectile disintegrates upon impact with no appreciable back splatter or ricochet which might injure the shooter, other persons nearby or equipment. Prior frangible projectiles have been made substantially of lead. The use of lead produces undesirable health risks from airborne and sedentary lead particles. Lead particles present a health risk to shooters and others nearby, as well as creating an environmental problem where the lead particles fall to the ground upon disintegration of the projectile.

15 One solution to the need for frangible, lead-free projectiles has been the use of a compacted, unsintered admixture of metal particles comprising tungsten and at least one other metal selected from the group of iron and copper, as disclosed in copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/755,963, entitled "Lead-Free Frangible Projectile." However, the admixture process and the use of tungsten add to the cost of manufacturing such projectiles.

20

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The projectiles of the present invention satisfy the need for lead-free frangible projectiles without the expense of high cost materials and processing, produce a similar "feel" and mimic the ballistic properties of lead projectiles of similar caliber and size and are unsintered. The unsintered projectiles deviate from existing powder metal technology where the projectiles are generally sintered to increase strength, hardness, structural integrity and other mechanical properties. By using cold compaction without sintering, the projectiles are characterized by more complete frangibility upon impact with target media.

Specifically, the present invention provides a frangible projectile comprising cold compacted iron powder. In a preferred embodiment, the projectile has a jacket of metal or polymer, with copper being the most preferred jacket material.

5

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The frangible projectiles of the present invention will be more fully understood by reference to the following description. Both the projectiles and a process for the manufacture of the projectiles will be described. Variations and modifications of both the projectiles and the process can be substituted without departing from the principles of the invention, as will be evident to those skilled in the art.

The projectiles of the present invention are comprised of cold compacted iron powder. Cold compaction is used in its customary meaning, that is, that the compaction is carried out at substantially ambient conditions, without applied heat.

In order to provide particularly good frangibility, it is preferable that the iron particles used have a specific particle size distribution prior to being cold compacted. It has been found to be particularly advantageous to have a pre-compaction particle size distribution of about from 15 to 25% by weight of particles up to about 44 μm , about from 5 to 70% by weight of particles having a particle size of about from 44 to 149 μm , and about from 5 to 15% by weight of particles having a particle size of about from 149 to 250 μm . Even more advantageous is a pre-compaction particle size distribution of about 22% by weight of particles up to about 44 μm , about 68% by weight of particles having a particle size of about from 44 to 149 μm , and about 10% by weight of particles having a particle size of about from 149 to 250 μm . The desired particle size distribution can be obtained through a variety of conventional methods, including optical measurements and sifting. The particles are also available commercially in specific particle size distributions. A representative product is commercially available as Anchorsteel 1000 B from Hoeganes Corp.

The particle size distributions described above have been found to provide the advantage of integrity of the projectile before and during firing and frangibility upon impact with a target media. While the relationship between particle size distribution and frangibility

are not fully understood, it is believed to be a function of the mechanical interlocking of the particles after the cold compaction of the iron powder.

The projectiles of the present invention are preferably provided with a jacket. The jacket material can be selected from those customarily used in the art, for example, metal
5 or polymeric material. Metals which can be used include aluminum, copper and zinc, with copper being a preferred choice. Polymeric materials which can be used include polyethylene and polycarbonate, with a low density polyethylene material being preferred.

The projectiles of the present invention can have a variety of configurations, including shot and bullets, but are preferably formed into bullets for use with firearms. The
10 bullets can have noses of various profiles, including round nose, soft nose or hollow point. Either the bullet or the jacket, if so provided, can include a driving band which increases the accuracy and reduces the dispersion of the bullet.

The projectiles of the present invention can be manufactured by a process wherein powdered irons of the desired particle sizes are admixed to provide a mixture with
15 the desired particle size distribution. The powdered iron can also preferably be mixed with a lubricant. This lubricant aids in removing the projectiles from the mold after compaction is complete. If a lubricant is to be added, it can be added to the powdered iron admixture. A preferred lubricant is zinc stearate. Up to about 1.0% by weight of zinc stearate can be beneficially added to the powdered iron prior to compaction. About 0.5% has been found to
20 be particularly satisfactory.

The admixture is then placed in a die which is designed to provide the desired shape of the projectile. A wide variety of projectiles can be made according to the present invention, including shot and bullets. The invention is particularly beneficial in bullet
25 manufacture, and especially those having a generally elongated configuration in which a leading end has a smaller circumference than a trailing end.

According to the present invention, the admixture of iron powder is cold compacted at a pressure of about from 50,000 to 120,000 psi, with a pressure of about
100,000 psi being preferred. Compacting at a pressure of about 100,000 psi provides the best combination of projectile integrity before and during firing and frangibility upon impact with
30 a target. The compaction step can be performed on any mechanical press capable of

providing at least about 50,000 psi pressure for a dwell time which can be infinitesimally small. Presently available machinery operates with dwell times of about from 0.05 to 1.5 seconds. Preferably, a conventional rotary dial press is used.

After the projectile is formed by cold compaction, a jacket can be formed
5 around the projectile if so desired. Such a jacket is preferred for a number of reasons. The jacket isolates the powdered iron material of the projectile from the gun barrel, preventing erosion of the rifling of the gun barrel which might result from direct contact between the interior surface of the barrel and the powdered iron of the projectile. The jacket also helps provide additional integrity of the projectile before and during firing as well as improving the
10 ballistics of the projectile upon firing.

In the case of metal jackets, the jacket can be applied by any number of conventional processes, including acid or cyanide electroplating, mechanical swaging, spray coating and chemical adhesives. The preferred method is electroplating.

A variety of electroplating techniques can be used in the present invention, as
15 will be evident to those skilled in the plating art. In general, the projectiles are first cleaned with an acid wash, and then sealed before the final plating. The projectiles can be sealed with an impregnating silicone solution or by dipping the projectile in a solution of metal, such as copper, nickel or zinc, prior to the final plating. In typical operations, when sealing the surface with metal, copper is preferred.

20 In a preferred method of plating, a vacuum impregnation is performed after the acid wash. This impregnation involves infusion of the formed projectile cores in a silicone based material in a large batch type operation. The impregnation step reduces the porosity of the projectiles by filling voids at or near the surface of the projectiles. These voids can contain impurities which might cause corrosion and plate fouling. The impregnation step
25 also provides a barrier to prevent collection of plate bath chemicals in the recesses. Such collected chemicals could leach through the plating, discoloring and changing the dimensions of the bullet.

After sealing the surface of the projectiles, they are plated with jacketing material to deposit the desired thickness of the copper or other plating metal on the
30 projectiles. Acid copper plating is preferably used, which is faster and more environmentally

friendly than alternative techniques, such as cyanide copper plating. After jacketing, the projectiles can be sized using customary techniques and fabricated into cartridges.

In addition to the protective benefits obtained by adding a jacket to the cold compacted powdered iron projectiles, the additional mass of the jacket aids in the
5 functionality and reliability of the projectiles when used with semi-automatic and fully automatic firearms. Such firearms require that a minimal impulse be delivered to the gun slide for operation, and the mass added by a jacket (approximately 5 to 10% increase) provides enough mass for the use of the projectiles of the present invention with these firearms.

10 The present invention is further illustrated by the following specific example, in which parts and percentages are by volume, unless otherwise indicated.

EXAMPLE

Iron powders were blended to provide a blend of 22% of particles having a
15 particle size of less than 44 μm , 68% of particles having a particle size of from 44 to 149 μm , and 10% of particles having a particle size of from 149 to 250 μm by weight. The blend further comprised 0.5 weight % zinc stearate. The blend was pressed to form 9 mm small arms bullets at ambient temperature and a pressure of 100,000 psi. A copper jacket was applied to the projectiles by washing with acid, dipping in a nickel solution, and then
20 electroplating with copper to provide an outer jacket having a thickness of 5 mils or less.

The projectiles were fabricated into cartridges with appropriate explosive charges, and tested for frangibility on firing. The bullets fractured on impact to fine iron powder of 1-2 grains or less. The copper jacketing also fractured, but with pieces large enough to identify the gun barrel from which they were fired.

I CLAIM:

1. A frangible firearm projectile comprising cold compacted iron powder.
2. A projectile of Claim 1 wherein the iron powder has a particle size distribution, prior to cold compaction, of about from 15 to 25% by weight of particles up to about 44 μm , about from 5 to 70% by weight of particles having a particle size of about from 44 to 149 μm , and about from 5 to 15% by weight of particles having a particle size of about from 149 to 250 μm .
3. A projectile of Claim 2 wherein the iron powder has a particle size distribution, prior to cold compaction, of about 22% by weight of particles up to about 44 μm , about 68% by weight of particles having a particle size of about from 44 to 149 μm , and about 10% by weight of particles having a particle size of about from 149 to 250 μm .
4. A projectile of Claim 1 further comprising up to about 1.0% by weight zinc stearate.
5. A projectile of Claim 1 in the shape of a bullet.
6. A projectile of Claim 5 wherein the bullet further comprises a jacket.
7. A projectile of Claim 6 wherein the jacket substantially completely encapsulates the bullet.
8. A projectile of Claim 5 wherein the jacket is made of material selected from metal and polymer.
9. A projectile of Claim 8 wherein the jacket is made of material selected from the group consisting of aluminum, copper, zinc, polyethylene and polycarbonate.
10. A projectile of Claim 9 wherein the jacket consists essentially of copper.
11. A process for making a cold compacted iron projectile, comprising the steps of:
 - (a) admixing powdered iron particles; and
 - (b) cold compacting the powdered iron particles in a mold to form a projectile of a desired final configuration.
12. A process of Claim 11 wherein the powdered iron particles are selected to produce a particle size distribution, prior to cold compacting, of about from 15 to 25% by

weight of particles up to about 44 μm , about from 5 to 70% by weight of particles having a particle size of about from 44 to 149 μm , and about from 5 to 15% by weight of particles having a particle size of about from 149 to 250 μm .

13. A process of Claim 11 wherein the powdered iron particles are selected
5 to produce a particle size distribution, prior to cold compacting, of about 22% by weight of particles up to about 44 μm , about 68% by weight of particles having a particle size of about from 44 to 149 μm , and about 10% by weight of particles having a particle size of about from 149 to 250 μm .

14. A process of Claim 11 wherein the admixing step further comprises
10 admixing a lubricant with the powdered iron particles.

15. A process of Claim 14 wherein the lubricant consists essentially of zinc stearate.

16. A process of Claim 11 further comprising the step of jacketing the projectile after the cold compacting step.

17. A process of Claim 16 wherein the jacketing comprises plating the
15 projectile with copper.

18. A process of Claim 17 wherein the jacketing further comprises vacuum impregnating the projectile with a silicone based material prior to plating with copper.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/15735

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC(6) : F42B 5/24; B21K 21/06; B22F 1/04		
US CL : 102/501; 29/1.23; 419/66		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
U.S. : 102/501, 506, 514-517, 529; 29/1.23; 419/66		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
NONE		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
NONE		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X - Y	US 3,463,047 A (GERMERSHAUSEN) 26 AUGUST 1969 (26.08.69). See entire document.	1,5-8, 11, 14 & 16 2-4,9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17 & 18
X - Y	GB 965,889 A1 (MANNESMANN) 06 AUGUST 1964 (06.08.64). See entire document.	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11,14-16 4,9&15
Y,P	US 5,760,331 A (LOWDEN ET AL) 02 JUNE 1998 (02.06.98). See entire document.	2,3,12,13
Y	US 3,785,293 A (BARR ET AL) 15 JANUARY 1974 (15.01.74). See entire document.	9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*B earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A	document member of the same patent family
*O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
*P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		
Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report	
07 SEPTEMBER 1998	16 NOV 1998	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer <i>Patricia Thar</i> Charles Jordan Telephone No. (703) 3064159	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US98/15735

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	GB 2,278,423 A (SLATER ET AL) 30 NOVEMBER 1994 (30.11.94). See entire document.	10,17,18
Y	US 2,409,307 A (PATCH ET AL) 15 OCTOBER 1946 (15.10.46). See entire document.	18
Y	HAWLEY, Condensed Chemical Dictionary, Tenth Edition, Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, Inc. 1981.	18
A	US 3,349,711 A (DARIGO ET AL) 31 OCTOBER 1967 (31.10.67).	1-18
A	US 3,898,933 A (CASTERA ET AL) 12 AUGUST 1975 (12.08.75).	1-18